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ie Daily Commercial

arbor and river Appropriations.

the first time in eight years a general rand river appropriation bill passed the e on Saturday. The aggregate of appro- is reached $4,730,000, of which the Atlan- ast has $1,000,000—the remainder is for the ern harbor and rivers.

rict Attorneyship Northern District of Ohio.

s said that Hon. Cooper K. Watson, for- y member of Congress, has received the mendation of a large number of the dele- n in Congress from Ohio, for United States ney for the Northern District of Ohio, mes of General Merrill Barlow and Hon. Gerlaugh, both of Cleveland, are prom- y mentioned in connection with the d States District Attorneyship for the rn District.

Gen. Sheridan at Columbus.

Gen. Sheridan was received with dis- inguished honors by the two houses of the Ohio islature Monday last. Although lengthy ires were made at him, he responded by g simply:

ll it med, I feel very much honored by this ding reception from the representatives of e State."

e brief speech—so appropriate and charac- ic in its brevity—on the question of the ro is built, his birth-place having been ed by two rebellious States.

G. V. Dennison, of Ohio, has written a in favor of striking from the Constitution t State the word white wherever it pre- s the qualification of electors or military ers.

sparate gleeful over the case of a gentle- well known in art circles and general so- in New York. A few months ago he lost ife; the bereavement seemed to over- m him; nor was it always in his conversa- t not in his thoughts; no friend encoun- him and escaped the recitation of the cat- ues of her virtues, and casual acquaintan- received tenders of her photographic like- ses, precious contribution to their art col- ns. All this half a year ago, and again his stock of photographs exhausted?

S. Wilmot, of Newcastle, C. W., claims to established the feasibility of propagating in one thousand miles inland from the and waves nine inches high, and to such of replenishing the great interior ake rivers to almost any extent. The n here mention pondered is salmon, not or, instead- fish that go by that name in ugh. These latter are, indeed, no salmon said how they ever came to receive the

Thirty-one Tilton, in a letter to the ndent, says: "It is a mistake for stu- rers to the West to journey on only thread, or to carry only ink in bottles. A girl to become acquainted with the Western e, to understand aside from the great high- and village under humble roofs. The pil- who has not been in a log cabin has not West. The homespun life of a people is the most interesting of societies, and nothing may be an interesting study, Mr. Tilton; o a person with any fastidiousness of taste matter of food, it is one which involves any sacrifices to be worth pursuing.

erson who says it informs the editor of the stown *Journal* of a singular accident which ned last week on the Atlantic and Great rn Railroad, a few miles east of there. A was sitting with his feet resting on the sill of the window, which, when the train was the train was passing a truss bridge, both st were taken off. Query: Were his feet tated by the train, or did he simply take off the window sill himself? We think arragraph conceals what A. Ward would "look."

house of the French legitimist Corderen me, was lately entered by members of the nal Committee, disguised as Papal gen- erie, and searched on the suspicion that papers of a Bourbon conspiracy were g' be discovered. They found there, ladies's a headed "*Action Catholique*," belonging to st society, and signed by M. de St. Denis- embers oblige themselves to consider any ho would not subscribe to the Pope's Ar- al and Syllabus, issued on the 8th of De er, 1864, as an enemy to God and the h, and to treat and prosecute him accord-

Leipsic and other parts of Germany all the ng is done to immense public laundries, t is the custom to have only three family ts during the year. "I was very glad n this," remarks a correspondent, as ved to be the solution of a problem which roubled me for many months, viz: how ould wash through a week only one ne clean shirt or unrumpled collar. Of I don't mean to insinuate that the gen- only change their clothes when they be washed, but it is evident that if a man his washerwoman for six months, he have a great many shirts, or wear one an inite period, and if you'll come to Leipsic, very soon show you which horn of the n the German gentleman sits on.

rrection raise in Rome. Pio Nono is a hit advance on the spirit of a tender con ce, hence the ultramontanes succeed easily presenting to him as dangerous and sus- as what his own kind-heartedness had ived and resolved upon. Cardinal Randi, a sort of Minister of the Interior, is de- ined to secure the complete victory of the ion. It will be remembered how the im- ent Spurgeon Sign-painter was foiled for fer over on the stage, though the lover of casion was played by her own sister. He how changed the name of "Norma" to a," and does not allow the injured Druid ess to have any children. Furthermore, just issued an edict against the wearing sh-colored tights and jeans pullings by the of the ballet. They are henceforth to dis- their symmetrical proportions in hideous and pantaloettes of green.

Infanticide—Comparative Crimes—A Demand for Charity, &c.

Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Let me thank Dr. Dodd for his de- of the wretched, infanticide woman, now in rison on charge of murdering her new-born in the graveyard. What he says must occurred to every reflecting woman who knows the experience of a mother with lent knowledge to preserve the life of a born infant. It is a fact, that perhaps he half the mothers of the foreign criminal her business flourishes apace. If public ow imposes a severe penalty of crime, e homeless wretch who failed to work a cle for the preservation of her infant's perhaps we shall all feel better, and more y of living favor.

ope there are women in Pittsburgh "waiting or the appearing of our Lord," who will e it that this woman be not left to depend, er defense, upon men who may take ad- age of her present distress to make her unworthy, or that she shall not lack rtunity to return to her sphere of honora- dustry without being made the target for e reminders of her fault. Left, as she was, ost "woman's aid and sympathy in wo- ost "woman's need," do not let her suffer now. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1867. NO. 130.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Tenure Bill

Extension of Postal Facilities

The Assassination Conspirator Surratt.

The Amended Tariff Bill.

The Senate Rates Greatly Increased.

Probable Failure of the Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1867.

The Civil Tenure Bill.

The bill to prohibit the President from removing any civil officer from office, including cabinet ministers, without the consent of the Senate, and better known as the Civil Tenure Bill, was sent to the President this evening for his signature. It is thought that he will not sign it.

Postal Affairs.

The House passed this afternoon the general postal route bill. It establishes additional mail routes, and extends the service of present routes in nearly all of the States. It was passed without being read.

Congressional Printer.

By concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment to the House bill to-day, a bill has been finally passed making the Superintendent of Public Printing an elective officer of the Senate. The effect is to displace Cornelius Wendell, present incumbent, and to restore John D. Defrees to the place so long held by him.

John H. Surratt.

Surratt was removed to-night from the Swatara to the county jail, on a bench warrant issued by the Criminal Court of this city. The transfer was very private. Large crowds have visited the Navy Yard to day in hopes of getting a glimpse of him, but no communication was allowed with the vessel. Even the mail was put on board by a rope. The officers of the Swatara say that Surratt has been in good health during the voyage, and is quite well at present. He was very reticent on his way to the United States, and intimated nothing that would tend to criminate himself or others. He was closely watched on board the vessel night and day, being only allowed a few hours to enjoy the air, and take such exercise as the accommodation of the ship allowed. To some of the officers he has emphatically denied that he was Surratt.

Bills Signed.

The President has signed a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized in his discretion to make such regulations as shall enable vessels engaged in the coasting trade between ports and places upon Lake Michigan exclusively, and laden with American productions and merchandize only, to unlade their cargoes without previously obtaining a permit to unlade.

The Tariff Bill.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee expressed a doubt to-day if the Tariff Bill could be passed at that session of the session. In the bill, as printed to-day, it appears that the House Committee have put up the duties on the Senate rates upon linseed oil, zinc and other articles; advanced the duty on all kinds of steel half a cent on a pound over the Senate proposition; advanced duty on woollens, &c., &c. Also on hardware generally. The Senate amendment to admit breeding animals free of duty is struck out. The Committee advanced duties on jute, hemp, and flax largely above the Senate rates. The Senate provision allowing the Pacific Railroad to buy other than American rails has been stricken out. As the bill stands, the duties average from 75 to 150 per cent. and upwards. On salt the duty is considerable higher than 250 per cent. The present complicated state of the bill, and the general disposition to complicate it yet more, will probably kill it. So say good judges.

Personal.

Col. Dan. Rice, the showman, was the only gentleman who had an unofficial interview with the President to day.

Hon. Butler, Thurlow Weed, Gov. Fenton, and other politicians arrived to day to add to the large number already here.

The *Chronicle* to-day insists that Horace Greeley has been tendered a position in the Cabinet.

Gen. Fullerton arrived to-day to look after his confirmation as Postmaster at St. Louis.

Illinois Appointments.

The President sent to the Senate this evening the following Western appointments: A. H. Cunningham, Assessor Ninth Illinois District; George Penke, Postmaster at Decatur; H. B. Grat, Postmaster at Carlinsville; E. L. Williams, Postmaster at Pekin, and Isaac G. Coolidge, Postmaster at Warsaw, all in Illinois.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1867.

SURRATT.

The Swatara is still off the Navy Yard with Surratt aboard. No communication with the shore or vessel except by parties having orders from the Navy Department. The Cabinet considered to-day the question as to the proper plan for the safe keeping of the prisoner, and other matters in connection therewith. A cell is already prepared in jail for Surratt's reception, to which he will probably soon be transferred under the watch of the United States Marshal.

A bench warrant was issued to-day by Judge Fisher, of the Criminal Court, commanding the United States Marshal to bring John H. Surratt before said Court immediately this afternoon. Soon after a notice was given by the Navy Department of its receipt, and Surratt to the civil authorities. Marshal Gooding proceeded to the Navy Yard, where the warrant was exhibited to Captain Mullany. The latter, with a guard of marines, proceeded to the Swatara, and soon returned with the prisoner, whom he delivered to the Marshal. Surratt was dressed in Zouave uniform, such as he wore when arrested in Egypt, and handcuffed. Having been shipped on board with an armed guard, he was driven to jail and placed in custody of the warden, who has lately fitted up three iron-lined cells, upon each floor, which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. He was placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance of escape. No one is allowed to see him excepting his counsel and the officers of the prison. The prisoner positively denies that he is John H. Surratt.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the League Island Naval Depot bill; that for the payment of prize money to the signal Corps at Vicksburg's fleet in Mobile bay; the additional act to prevent smuggling, and the postoffice appropriation bill.

SECRETARY SEWARD PROTESTS.

Secretary Seward has addressed to General Salgar, Minister of the United States of Columbia, at Washington, a protest against the decree of the President of Columbia in relation to the jurisdiction of that government over prizes captured and brought into its ports by cruisers of the allied Republics of the Pacific in war with Spain, declaring the decree to be inconsistent with the law of nations, and giving notice that should any United States vessels be captured, proceedings against it will be held null and void as against the United States.

HONORS TO PROF. BACHE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular mourning the loss of Professor Bache, and ordering the Coast Survey Office draped in black and closed the day of the funeral.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Yesterday Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, who has been confined in the county jail on a charge of embezzling funds, was released on bail in $35,000.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

Colonel Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Florida, reports the freedmen still arriving from South Carolina and Georgia, and many are employed by them under the homestead bill. The State is generally quiet and prosperous.

ARMY CIRCULAR.

The following circular, by command of Gen. Grant, has been issued: Hereafter none but unmarried men, who are not less than five feet five inches in height, will be enlisted into the army of the United States for any arm of the service. This regulation will not apply to men enlisting in regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or to men enlisting as musicians.

VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A communication from the President to the Senate to-day stated that not being cognizant of any violation of the civil rights bill, he referred the resolution of the Senate to heads of departments, and to such other officers as may come to the knowledge of the Navy, Interior, Postoffice, Treasury or State Departments. The Secretary of War says no instances have been reported of neglect or refusal of military officers or employees to enforce the act. He reports the following cases of alleged violation of the act: First, the case of Dr. Watson, for the murder of a negro in the Department of Virginia, who, after the discharge by the civil tribunal, was put on trial before a military commission, which was dissolved on the ground of want of jurisdiction under the decision of the Supreme court. Second, Case of Wm. Fincher, a person of color sentenced to the chain gang in Georgia as a vagrant, and who was referred to the Attorney General, and is now under his charge. Third, Case of Martin, in the State of Texas, where protection to a colored man from alleged illegal acts under cover of civil authority was afforded by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and his action approved by the War Department. The Secretary concludes: Reports by military commanders of crimes and offenses committed against freedmen and others in their respective commands have been made to the Department and referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the appropriate action. Whether they or any of them constitute violations of the Civil Rights bill, I am unable to state.

RECIPROCITY.

The report of E. H. Derby on the practicability of establishing reciprocity relations with the British Provinces and on the fisheries was sent to Congress to-night. He states that Canada will pay a fishing bounty of four dollars per ton at the very moment we discontinue ours. Mr. Derby believes the provinces are ready to negotiate a new treaty on equitable terms. He proposes as a basis for an arrangement of schedules covering the chief productions of each country, viz: Provincial free list, the United States free list, and a dutiable list covering farm animals, barley, peas, beans, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, fish, minerals, lumber, candles, bricks, glue, glassware, leather, machinery, and starch.

THE TARIFF.

The House Rates Partially Restored.

Pacific Railroad Denied the Use of Foreign Rails.

Important Changes in Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The Ways and Means Committee have restored, to a great extent, the original House tariff bill rates. The duty on salt is reduced from twenty four cents and twenty cents, as fixed by the Senate, to sixteen cents and twenty-two cents a bushel, and on linseed to twenty cents a bushel, and have advanced the duty on steel one-half cent over the Senate rate, with a corresponding advance on many articles of wool, and woolens are advanced to correspond to the House bill. The prohibition of the importation of fire crackers is a flickaout, as is also the section relating to free drawbacks on ship building, agricultural and other implements. The clause with regard to damaged goods and under valuation is also stricken out. The minn section, adding freight and commissions to invoice values, revealed. The duty is advanced on salt cake, cubebs and carbonates of soda, while those on silk goods are greatly beyond the senate rates. The rates of duties are mainly related on iron, but are increased on some articles and reduced on others.

The Senate proposes to levy a duty of 8, 11 and 15 cents on scrap iron. The committee recommend 5 and 10 cents. Cotton rates are somewhat advanced over those of the Senate. Ivory is stricken out of the free list, and the privilege that the Pacific Railroad Company may use foreign iron instead of American, as now provided by law, is denied.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 19, 1867.

STEAMER COLORADO AT HONG KONG.

A cable telegram announces the arrival of the steamship Colorado from San Francisco at Yokehama on the 23d, and at Hong Kong on the 30th of January.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of Washington's birth will be observed on Saturday next. Public business, and to a large extent, private business will be suspended.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The executive committee of the National Board of Underwriters to-day presented a report upon the subject of restrictions to insurance, which will be submitted to a convention of delegates of all companies to morrow.

THE CUYLER BONDED.

The steamship R. R. Cuyler has been bonded in $2,000,000, and it is expected will soon sail for Laguyra.

FROM BOSTON.

The Fenian Excitement—Cotton Burned.

BOSTON, February 19.—The Fenian excitement is diminished. The leaders here attach little faith to the cable news.

A small warehouse near Federal street, containing forty thousand dollars worth of cotton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Part of the cotton was saved in good condition. Fully insured.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—Yesterday's Panama steamer carried a bar of gold valued at over two thousand dollars, and Rear Admiral Thatcher, United States Navy, and Captain Turner, Royal Navy, have been tendered the freedom of the city of Kamehameha, for the courtesies extended by Queen Emma aboard the respective ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—Honolulu advices to January 23d state that a full court rendered an important decision against the claims of the whale ship Reindeer, for non-return of seamen engaged for a voyage to New Bedford. The law will hereafter be enforced against whalers and other vessels shipping native seamen.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 19.—The bill abolishing the usury laws passed the Legislature, and becomes a law on the 1st of July.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE February 19.—Tuesday next has been assigned by the Senate for the inauguration of Lieut. Governor Brown as Governor, vice Swan, elected United States Senator.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—Sapenning's coach factory, corner of German and Eutaw streets, was burnt this evening. Loss $12,000; insured for $5,000.

Arrested on Suspicion.

LAWRENCE, Mass., February 19.—Edmund P. Hilman, son-in-law of Ingall Damon, has been arrested on suspicion of causing the latter's death.

New Jersey Bribery Case.

TRENTON, N. J., February 19.—Barclay Holmes, forthering members of the Legislature a bribe, was to-day sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars and costs.

Arrival at Portland.

PORTLAND, February 19.—The steamer St. George, from Glasgow on the 25th ult., has arrived.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

The Man Afloat in the Freshet—How He Escaped—Atlantic and Great Western Railway Under Water—Completion of the Jamestown Road.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, February 18, 1867.

The man referred to in the dispatch of the 16th inst., as having gone past here in the ice, is safe. The circumstances of his involuntary night ride are as follows: On the afternoon of Thursday last, there was a gorge of ice in the river, and he was trying to save a boat at Reno, five miles above this place. While working with it, the gorge let loose suddenly, and away went boat and man amid the terrible crashing of ice. He was not seen here until too late to afford him assistance. He appeared to be perfectly calm, and probably that is why he succeeded in getting in the boat, some eight or ten miles below. After landing, he was required to put forth great exertions to climb over the mountains of ice thrown against the shore by the great force of the water.

We have had our communication cut off from everywhere for some time on account of the breaking up of French creek, and the fact that the breaking up and carrying away of part of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. This road is built above the valley of French creek, and is overflown every freshet. But the Jamestown and Franklin Road, which was just been completed to this point, will soon be running regular trains, and is so constructed as to be safe from the effects of either ice or water. When this road is in complete running order, it will give us additional facilities for travel, and merchants here can get merchandise brought to Jamestown almost as cheap as here. Merchandise from Pittsburgh by express very often comes here by way of Corry, Titusville, and Oil City, thereby getting here in from one to two weeks, while they should come in one day. The many readers and admirers of the Commercial here will be glad to get it at noon, instead of four P. M., which much desired object will be brought about by the Jamestown and Franklin placing the several hours nearer Pittsburgh that we now are.

D. L.

Americans in Paris.

A Paris letter says: The well known American bankers in this city began the publication of a weekly circular showing the value of American bonds and securities on the Paris bourse, and giving a list of the American registered at their office from week to week. This circular is original with the firm, and has an intrinsic value, as all who are travelling, and those at home who have friends abroad, will find when they see it.

A feature growing out of the attendance of American at the exhibition is the formation of clubs in various quarters of the city, where the universal Yankee can be right with his opinions and take his meals among those of his kind. These will increase in number during the summer, and will be the pleasantest places for single men to go to.

Mr. Thomas Hill, the well-known Californian artist, is in Paris, hard at work on one of his fortest pictures, one representing a scene in the "Yo Semite," and looking as if painted right on to the canvas, instead of from a sketch. Excellent governments for the insurrectionary States.

The bill to restore Lieutenant Commander L. Breeze, of the Navy, to the active list, was passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the reconstruction bill, and agree to the conference called for by the House.

Quite a lengthy debate ensued. Mr. CONNESS thought it is too important a bill to intrust the Conference Committee. Over 180 has been attached to the two Houses was a fundamental one. He would object to any conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied a conference committee in their report was not satisfactory it could be rejected.

Mr. SUMNER advocated a Committee as the only way of accomplishing the desired result.

Mr. POMEROY did not think it possible to pass an acceptable bill at this session, with or without a Conference Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN would under the extraordinary circumstances vote for a committee of Conference, but it was known that the opposition to the reconstruction bill in the House was such as to be reconciled without surrendering the principles upon which the bill was framed. The opposition to the bill came from two extreme wings in the House, one asserting that the rebel States were now entitled to representation, and the other declaring the terms of the bill too severe. He did not see how a Conference Committee could settle this difference, and thought it best for the Senate to insist on its bill. He opposed the amendment, and give the House another opportunity to agree with the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to say he did not desire the President to take advantage of the ten days allowed to defeat the bill. He did not think there was any reason to believe the President would decline to act if he had time allowed him to do so. He desired this question to go to the people, to be fairly and squarely met. He should not agree to a Committee of Conference. The names of the Committee on the part of the House did not inspire confidence in the hope that anything like the Senate proposition would be the result of the Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he waited month after month, that some measure for reconstruction, but being disappointed, he introduced a bill. His design was first to secure military protection, and provide for reconstruction afterward. He withdrew his motion to appoint a Conference Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not regard the bill as it came from the House, called the Military bill of the slightest importance. The fourteenth article was the last amendatory of the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau provided for just as much military power in the South as this military bill. It made it the duty of the President to protect Union men, black and white, in every right and in the enjoyment of every liberty. If this had not been done already, it was useless to repeat the law already on the statute book. He thought something else beside this ought to be incorporated in the new bill, and he therefore favored the Blaine amendment. As the bill stood it contained everything required as a guarantee. His was opposed to a Conference Committee. He was minded to the Freedmen's Bureau bill through. It was true General Howard was at its head, but President set aside his orders frequently when he or his subordinates had attempted to punish crime in the South. The President has recently pardoned a murderer of a negro in Virginia, and had pardoned other criminals on the recommendation of rebel Governors.

Mr. SUMNER agreed with what Mr. Trumbull said about the executive. The great difficulty of the present moment arose from the bad men in the executive chair.

Mr. SHERMAN said this bill contained all that Mr. Sumner and his friends had ever claimed. It enfranchised the blacks and gave the right to every black man in the South; but now it was objected that it did not disfranchise the whites. The people of Ohio did not demand such disfranchisement. This Congress would never agree to it. This bill disfranchises the leading rebels of the South under the Constitutional Amendment, and we pass that enough. He thought it as much as a generous people had a right to demand, and more than an attempt was made to defeat such a bill, he felt justified in characterizing the opposition as unjust and unnatural. Men ought to be satisfied without further exactions from the late rebels. They had lost their property, their friends, everything they held dear, and the people of the North did not demand their disfranchisement. If they rejected the terms contained in this, Congress could erect State Governments with negro votes alone, but at present there was no necessity for such vigorous measures. His votes could reach the Senate to-day, he would implore the people to accept the terms.

Mr. WILSON opposed to the Senate taking a step aside from the face of the bill. He hoped it would go back to the House and be passed or amended so it could be concurred in here.

Mr. COWAN made an argument to show that the Southern States bore legal existence. He denied Mr. Trumbull's assertion that the President had failed to carry out the provisions of the Freedmen's Bill for protection.

After further debate, the Senate insisted upon its amendment, and took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chair announced the response of the President to the resolution calling whether any violation of the civil Rights bill are known, and if so, what has been done to bring the offenders to justice. Also, a communication from the President on the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. Both were ordered printed.

The bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in New Mexico passed.

A bill was passed that regular army officers shall not be brevet the highest rank they held as volunteers.

A bill was passed giving $300 to drafted men who were honorably discharged and were again drafted and went into the service.

The bill for the increased pay for two years from the first of July next to army officers below the rank of Major General, and continuing for three years from that date, was passed. The last the act for increase of pay to soldiers in the army, &c., was considered. Among its provisions is one giving to officers in the regular army, who were appointed to the Freedmen's Bureau, the same pay as volunteer officers.

The bill to prevent the issue of certificates of indebtedness to the rebel States was passed.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the safety of lives of passengers on board steam vessels, so far as relates to the appointment of inspectors, and other purposes, passed.

The Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the bill to amend the act to prevent officers of the army and navy from being elected members of Congress.

The House then proceeded to consider the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and by a vote of 75 against 98 refused to concur in the Senate amendment. The Democrats mostly voting in the negative. It was then agreed to appoint a Committee of Conference.

YEAS.

Alley,	Eggleston,	Patterson,
Ames,	Farnsworth,	Perham,
Anderson,	Ferry,	Pomeroy,
Ashley, Nevada,	Garfield,	Price,
Ashley, Ohio,	Hart,	Raymond,
Baker,	Hayes,	Rice, Mass.
Baldwin,	Hooper,	Rice, Maine,
Barker,	Hubbard, W. Va.	Rollins,
Beaman,	Hubbard, Conn.	Schenck,
Bidwell,	Hulburd,	Shellabarger,
Bingham,	Ingersoll,	Spalding,
Blaine,	Ketchum,	Stilwell,
Boutwell,	Laflin,	Taylor, Tenn.
Buckalew, Pa.	Lawrence, Pa.	Thayer,
Bundy,	Lawrence, Ohio,	Thomas, Francis,
Cake, Ohio,	Loan,	Thomas, John,
Cook,	Marvin,	Upson,
Cullom,	Maynard,	Van Horn, N. Y.
Cussing,	McIndoe,	Washburne, Mass.
Davis,	McKee,	Walker,
Dawes,	Miller,	Wallace,
Delano,	Moore,	Wilson, Iowa,
Deming,	Moorhead,	Woodbridge, Vt.
Dodge,	Morris,	
	Orth,	

NAYS.

Ancona,	Hays,	Perham,
Arnell,	Henderson,	Pike,
Ashley, Ohio,	Higbee,	Phelps,
Bailey,	Hill,	Radford,
Baker,	Hogan,	Randall, Pa.
Beaman,	Hotchkiss,	Ritter,
Bergen,	Humphrey, N. Y.	Roots,
Boutwell,	Humphrey,	Sawyer,
Boyer,	Hunter,	Scofield,
Brandegee,	Hutchins,	Shanklin,
Brooks,	Ingersoll,	Shellabarger,
Broomall,	Julian,	Sitgreaves,
Chanler,	Kerr,	Smith,
Cake,	Kelley,	Starr,
Cooper,	Koontz,	Stevens,
Dawson,	Kuykendall,	Stokes,
Denison,	Latham,	Taber,
Donnelly,	Le Blond,	Van Aernam, N. Y.
Driggs,	Lehman,	Thornton,
Dumont,	Lynch,	Trimble,
Eldridge,	Mallory,	Trowbridge,
Ela,	Marshall,	Twichell,
Farquhar,	McCullough,	Van Horn, Mo.
Finck,	Mercur,	Ward, N. Y.
Garfield,	Monroe,	Ward, N. Y.
Gravely,	Morrell,	Welker,
Grider,	Myers,	Wentworth,
Griswold,	Newell,	Williams,
Hale,	Nicholson,	Wilson, Pa.
Hawkins,	Odell,	Windom,
Hayburn, Conn.	Paine,	Woodward.

Messrs. STEVENS, SHELLABARGER and BLAINE were appointed a Committee of Conference.

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Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the relief of settlers on the New Madrid claim and several settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, the Senate bill to provide for the payment of compound interest notes, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. HOOPER moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LYNCH moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The SPEAKER ruled that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. LYNCH remarked that the country would not suffer by that.

Mr. McILVAIN, of Iowa, inquired of Mr. Hooper when the House might expect the Committee of Ways and Means to obey the order of the House in reporting a bill restricting the Secretary of the Treasury in the withdrawal of legal tender currency.

Mr. HOOPER was proceeding to state that the Committee has been engaged on the tariff bill, but would consider the other matter to-morrow.

The previous question was seconded and sustained that the discussion was out of order.

A motion to reconsider the vote was tabled, 83 against 41.

Mr. BANKS introduced a resolution relative to the suffering poor of the South, previously noticed, which passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, Mr. BLAIR and Mr. WRIGHT argued against the section already referred to. The former characterized it as a trick to entrap Democrats into voting for the Army bill, and the latter as mostly voting in the negative. It was then agreed to appoint a Committee of Conference.

YEAS.

Alley,	Eggleston,	Patterson,
Ames,	Farnsworth,	Perham,
Anderson,	Ferry,	Pomeroy,
Ashley, Nevada,	Garfield,	Price,
Baker,	Hart,	Raymond,
Baldwin,	Hayes,	Rice, Mass.
Barker,	Hooper,	Rice, Maine,
Beaman,	Hubbard, W. Va.	Rollins,
Bidwell,	Hubbard, Conn.	Schenck,
Bingham,	Hulburd,	Shellabarger,
Blaine,	Ketchum,	Spalding,
Boutwell,	Laflin,	Stilwell,
Buckalew, Pa.	Lawrence, Pa.	Taylor, Tenn.
Bundy,	Lawrence, Ohio,	Thayer,
Cake, Ohio,	Loan,	Thomas, Francis,
Cook,	Marvin,	Thomas, John,
Cullom,	Maynard,	Upson,
Cussing,	McIndoe,	Van Horn, N. Y.
Davis,	McKee,	Washburne, Mass.
Dawes,	Miller,	Walker,
Delano,	Moore,	Wallace,
Deming,	Moorhead,	Wilson, Iowa,
Dodge,	Morris,	Woodbridge, Vt.
	Orth,	

NAYS.

Ancona,	Hays,	Perham,
Arnell,	Henderson,	Pike,
Ashley, Ohio,	Higbee,	Phelps,
Bailey,	Hill,	Radford,
Baker,	Hogan,	Randall, Pa.
Beaman,	Hotchkiss,	Ritter,
Bergen,	Humphrey, N. Y.	Roots,
Boutwell,	Humphrey,	Sawyer,
Boyer,	Hunter,	Scofield,
Brandegee,	Hutchins,	Shanklin,
Brooks,	Ingersoll,	Shellabarger,
Broomall,	Julian,	Sitgreaves,
Chanler,	Kerr,	Smith,
Cake,	Kelley,	Starr,
Cooper,	Koontz,	Stevens,
Dawson,	Kuykendall,	Stokes,
Denison,	Latham,	Taber,
Donnelly,	Le Blond,	Van Aernam, N. Y.
Driggs,	Lehman,	Thornton,
Dumont,	Lynch,	Trimble,
Eldridge,	Mallory,	Trowbridge,
Ela,	Marshall,	Twichell,
Farquhar,	McCullough,	Van Horn, Mo.
Finck,	Mercur,	Ward, N. Y.
Garfield,	Monroe,	Ward, N. Y.
Gravely,	Morrell,	Welker,
Grider,	Myers,	Wentworth,
Griswold,	Newell,	Williams,
Hale,	Nicholson,	Wilson, Pa.
Hawkins,	Odell,	Windom,
Hayburn, Conn.	Paine,	Woodward.

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Mr. JULIA

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1867.

THE President will not support the SHERMAN substitute which passed the Senate Sunday morning. It is a question now whether his professions of harmony were not a device to divide the Republicans, though it is the opinion of some good Republicans that he has to a considerable extent undergone a "change of mind." The Washington *Republican* avers that the President "can never sign the bill with honor and dignity to himself." It is to be observed also that Mr. SUMNER refused to vote for it, but, rising from his seat, denounced it as "shameful," and left the Senate.

WE understand that the friends of the Connellsville Railroad will renew their application for justice at the hands of the Legislature, in the shape of a new bill, probably in the House. It will afford an opportunity for the responsible majority to retrieve the fatal error committed when the original bill was defeated.

DURING the debate in the State Senate on the Connellsville Railroad bill, it came out that Senator LANDON consulted the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that he is the author of the fatal amendments engrafted into the bill. The Monopoly proposes, the Legislature confirms.

THE *Tribune* regards with the highest decree of favor the Senate's Reconstruction plan, otherwise SHERMAN's substitute; and in the issue of Monday did not permit itself to doubt the concurrence of the House. The *Tribune* evidently had not contemplated the contingency of a coalition between THADDEUS STEVENS and the extra-Radicals with the entire Copperhead delegation.

THE action of the House of Representatives, in disagreeing to the Senate's amendment to the Reconstruction bill, will, we think, be sincerely regretted by the great mass of those who have thus far stood by Congress. And the character of the vote—a coalition of all the Democrats, voting in a solid body, with enough Republicans led by Mr. STEVENS—will be no less dissatisfying. The struggle has been too protracted and the situation is too precarious to commit the question of restoration to such a balance of power as the Democrats. It will be conceded that when Mr. STEVENS and his no less Radical supporters strike hands with the Democratic minority to defeat a measure which nearly the entire body of Republicans of the Senate have adopted, and which has elicited so warm a response as this did from the loyal masses, we have come to a strange pass. We much fear that Mr. STEVENS was more intent on having his way than in what should be accomplished—and that he was little mindful with whom he struck hands to carry his point.

—But a Committee of Conference offers another chance, small though it be. After to-day the President will be almost omnipotent with the pocket veto.

THE QUESTION OF A FREE RAILROAD LAW IN THE LEGISLATURE.

At the election in this State last Fall, so ous and determined were the peo- avor of a General Railroad Law, th parties put it into their platthe opposing gubernatorial can- everywhere took strong ground and the only question was what logy could be employed by which lvantage might be obtained by one r the other, so important did both it that the popular demand should satisfied. In fact there was no ay nay—and no one did say nay, ne question made its appearance in gislature, when the Pennsylvania d Company interposed its objec- ess bold in this than in most matcause, perhaps, it recognized the ity and determination of the peotead of coming out openly and y against a free law, it proposed to the principle, but in reality exerted er over the Senate Committee so elp as to have the bill reported in that would render it unacceptable sincere friends of the kind of law people asked for.

is the attitude of the question at Harrisburg to-day, and it seems as though the question of a free law will have to be ded—if its friends can do it—until a gislature can be obtained. At pres- unanimous wish of the people—so is the control of the Monopoly e Legislature, or so many of the rs as will enable it to execute its —is deliberately set aside as someitally unworthy of regard. The nterest goes for naught; and the ture is worked and run—and paid, many believe—by the Pennsylvania tion as are the machinery and opof its own Road.

at it: Here is a measure for which ple, in the most solemn and earnest possible, asked—nay, with one hey demanded—but on the question up in the Legislature, we find this onied power so manipulating Com- and influencing representatives, as at the will of the people and show is the power greater than the themselves. The Legislature by ence, which if its secret springs ot become known, would, as in times, be deemed mysterious, is against the people and transformed truments to do the very opposite to the representatives were instructed to do. Thus is it again demonstrated that, between the people and the Pennsyl- Railroad Company, the Legislature we have said before, the General ad Bill as it came from Senator LANCommittee, is a fraud on the pe— deliberately and wickedly perpe- . The people asked for a straightforward law—the Committee has undertaken to cheat them with a bill, so amended, after it had been honestly framed, as to defeat the very objects the people had in view. We credit Senator LANDON with too much intelligence to suppose for an instant that he did not know what he was doing. He knew well that the bill was amended in the interest of the Monopoly, and that by reporting it in its amended shape he was serving the Monopoly. For what reasons they will judge for themselves, the people were busely deserted.

In this, as in other things, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by its agents in the lobbies of the Legislature, having selected those whose services they require, have obtained those services—and thus, again and again, are the wishes of the people denied, the public interest set aside and the State bound fast to a Monopoly that, for all things it wants at its hands, runs the Legislature as it runs any other machinery necessary to its business.

—But the case may not be hopeless. Although Mr. LANDON has done his part, the work is not complete. Let Govern or GEARY, who, on the stump and in letters, planted himself squarely on the side of an untrammelled law, and who, as much for this reason as any other was elected—let him exert his influence for the redemption of the solemn pledge made by his own and the party that elected him for its standard bearer—the pledge that the people should have a free law—not a miserable cheat by that name—at the hands of the present session. Let Mr. CLYMER and his supporters—who were not less emphatic in making such a pledge—come up to its redemption,—and let the people without delay assemble in their accustomed places and renew the demand, that there shall be such a law—and such only—as will satisfy the original and sincere friends of the free railroad principle.

HANGING VS. REBELLION.

Very shortly after the close of the great American Revolution, when SHAY's rebellion was rising to some strength, FISHER AMES, the orator and statesman of Massachusetts in that day, argued strongly for a Government of power and prompt action, to suppress all organized opposition to its laws. Among other forcible things, he said, "many men would rebel rather than be ruined; but they would rather not rebel than be hanged."

Although uttered eighty years ago, this is as true and as appropriate to our condition now as it ever was. In fact some of the fathers of our country and Governments had wonderfully clear conceptions of the dangers which in these later times have been encountered. And in our day has been demonstrated the necessity for that strength which they advocated—a Government which, if exercised to resist and suppress enough sufficient to resist and suppress the disintegrating tendency of the doctrine of State rights.

The Southern people had been led, by a long process of erroneous political teaching, to believe that they were likely to be ruined in the Union, and by what they deemed its aggressive measures. This they made the ground of their rebellion. That rebellion has been suppressed by power, and the Government has shown itself to have, in its very nature, strength for its maintenance.

And the question arises, whether there will be further insurrectionary movements in the future. To prevent all aspirations in that direction, it has been thought by some, that the fear of "hanging" should be presented before the eyes of evil disposed persons, in some tangible and concrete form, or, in other words, that some example of punishment, for rebellion already made against the Government, should be presented to the public eye. We see no fault in the argument. Men will rather not rebel than be hanged for it, and hanging will seem more of a reality, when somebody has actually been hanged for rebellion. But perhaps the claims of justice, under the circumstances, would be adequately met, by the trial and conviction of some of the leading rebels. It would at least have a salutary effect on that class of rebels and traitors who, like all bullies and cowards, make ostentatious displays of their ill temper and ill manners, as long as they think they can do it without danger. A punishment, or even a trial and conviction for rebellion, reported to their ears, would impose silence on their licentious tongues and instil terror into their base hearts. But whatever is done in the way of penal infliction, by means of the halter, the machinery of mischief may be, perhaps, as thoroughly stopped by the distranchising process already and irrevocably determined on by the loyal people. With persons of such inordinate ambition, to lose office and political position is hardly a less severe punishment than hanging.

INVESTIGATION FARCE.

In publishing the testimony of the Special Committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in connection with the election of United States Senator, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* assumes that the testimony amounts to a triumphant vindication of those against whom suspicion was directed; and in the same connection expresses the hope, that this will be the last that will be heard of the charge of corruption.

A natural but vain hope! It was the taunt of THADDEUS STEVENS, while he was in Harrisburg, that "members are bought and the boys in the streets know it"—a taunt he hurled back at the Legislature on leaving. The Report of the Committee will strengthen this almost universal belief. In and out of Harrisburg the man who questions it is an exception, perfect belief in the use of corrupting influences being the rule. If the Committee—if any man anywhere—thinks this is not so, or that recollection of the transaction will die out—he deludes himself. The record will stand; and it will never cease to glare upon those who, faithless to pledges, instructions and the known wishes of their constituents, voted for CAMERON. In regard to those who thus proved faithless, the belief is fixed in the public mind that they were bought with money or the promise of it.

The Committee's Report but strengthens this belief. Why did they not call Col. MCCLURE, J. D. CAMERON, Ex-Senator NICHOLS, and others, well known to them, who were on the ground the whole time, and some of whom could have spoken in regard to transactions a part of which they were—instead of making a show of investigation by calling witnesses who were not in Harrisburg and had but repeated common rumor?

The investigation, if it can be called by that name, is a disreputable farce—a shallow mockery; and no honest member of either branch of the Legislature should think of referring to it except to deplore the manner in which the Committee performed its work and the tame and impotent conclusion of the report. The only impression that will be left on the mind of the intelligent reader will be, that if the Committee was not actually selected to suppress, not elicit truth, they certainly acted as though that was the work to which they supposed they were set. In this view of the case, they deserve and probably will receive the thanks of many deeply interested persons.

PERSONAL.

—There was a very gay wedding party in New York lately. The Rev. W. P. Corbett, a Methodist minister was married to his second wife, (the first one is dead.) He is now fifty years of age; his young bride is only twenty-two. The groom has six children, and the oldest, a daughter, is older than her mother—stepmother of course. The ceremony was performed in the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Bishop Janes. Over nine hundred invitations were sent out and they were all responded to.

—Mr. Thomas Hughes, writes Mr. M. D. Conway to the *Commonwealth*, finds he has not the time to continue his letters to the *Tribune*. They cannot be regarded, so far as Mr. Hughes is concerned, a success. Mr. T. B. Gunn, the former London correspondent of the *Tribune*, wrote far more interesting letters than any that proceeded from the pen of the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby."

—Mr. John Brougham is said to be studying the character of *Falstaff*. The field is open, or soon will be. Mr. Hackett has virtually monopolized the just fat parts, but he will, no doubt, soon retire altogether from the stage. Still, we do not think Mr. Brougham will achieve great success in the part. His best performances are of parts that are sketchy. Where elaborate shading or filling is required he, comparatively, fails.

—Miss Glyn, a powerful and justly celebrated English actress of tragedy, has been making a dramatic sensation in London by her reading of Shakspeare's "Othello." In two particulars she is said to have taken a new view of the Moor's character. Thus, as interpreted by Miss *Desdemona* for "the handkerchief," but spoke in an imploring tone, as if he felt that his wife might yet disprove *Iago's* accusations by producing that unlucky "napkin." Again, she infused into *Othello's* manner an occasional instinctive shudder, and a recoil from *Iago*—the prompting of a latent intuition. All this is very delicate and significant, and shows the perception that is an attribute of genius.

—The Senate has finished its investigations against Admiral Persano for his defeat at Lissa, and he is going to be tried for cowardice. The officers of the navy are unanimous in the opinion that he is guilty. What a singular manifestation of human nature it is which seems to universally seek consolation for disaster by the sacrifice of some unfortunate scape goat.

—One of the suburbs of Atlanta, just rebuilt, is called Shermantown. This is scarcely to be credited. We think the statement must have originated in the circumstance of some Hebrew trader saying a place, which sounded like Shermantown as he pronounced it, was being re built. We imagine the real name is Germantown.

—James O'Reilly gives a friend of his the following flowery welcome on his return to the United States: "Colonel John Hay, formerly Private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln and recently our Secretary of Legation to Paris, is back in Washington, looking lovely as a picture, chirping French like a bird, and with two large carpet bags filled chuck-full with golden Napoleons. The child John means to settle in New York as a lawyer; and for his beauty and good humor, should obtain an enormous lady-client-age in the first year of his practice."

—The French Imperial family went on a skatorial excursion to the lake of the Bois de Boulogne the other day. The Prince came first in his carriage, then the Empress, and last the Emperor. They enjoyed the skating for two long hours. While the Empress was admired for the grace and skill she displayed, the Emperor was admired for the good state of his health. On leaving the ponds, he suggested a few weeks now to leave the lake and polish it like a mirror, by applying to it the steam of the fire engines. They have since been at work, and the Emperor has surprised the philosophical section of the Academy by the ingenious process he had suggested.

—Smythe, the sensational New York preacher who lately pitched into the "Black Crook" and domestic immoralities generally, has now selected for a series of discourse the subject of the "Social Evil." We are afraid the mind of Smythe runs in anything but a wholesome channel.

—Caroline James, a negress, died last week in Richmond. She was 130 years old, so says the *Whig*, and had had thirty-five children.

—We had imagined that Artemas Ward was suffering from a severe cold which had settled on his chest. The arrival of the Australasian's mails, however, enables us to state that "Mr. Browne is laboring under so much irritation of the *mucous membrane* of the vocal and respiratory organs as to wholly unfit him for public speaking."

—Lawrence P. Barrett, the best of all our young actors, has had arrangements made for him by Dion Boucicault to appear in London.

—Mr. George Crowe, the husband of Miss Kate Bateman, is a son of Mr. Eyre Crowe, historian and journalist; a brother of Joseph Crowe, formerly of the *Illustrated London News*, now famously cut in Leipzig, and also of Eyre Crowe, Jr., the artist. Certainly no one can say, that, in contracting her marriage, she didn't have anything to crow over.

—Under the constant questioning which Mr. Dana undergoes concerning his proposed newspaper enterprise, that gentleman declares he would rather be managing editor of the *Tribune*, Assistant Secretary of War, Mayor of New York, and hold a dozen other disagreeable positions all the same time, than be known as the man about to start a daily paper.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Fine Weather—The Water Question—The Big Engine Muddle—Are the Cincinnatians Bamboozled?—Important to School Teachers—Has a Teacher the Right to Govern Pupils in School?

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1867.

Since the rains of last week, which flooded the country, it has cleared up, and to-day the great red sun, in his choicest splendors, mantles the land and man and beast in that golden sheen which cheers the heart and warms to life the "deadened" beauties of nature; to waken from the discomfiture and gloom of "the other day," to the happier joys of this bright day, brings to our exercise the loveliest feelings due to purest beings. I wish my readers joy this day. Pitiable, indeed, is the abandonment of that man who cannot thank and adore the Giver of this day. May its blessings come often to our sweetment.

WATER QUESTION—BIG ENGINE MUDDLE.

The Water Works question is at present an exceedingly vexed one, and in the absence of any positive, tangible evidence, either *pro* or *con*, passes the comprehension of the majority of the citizens. There has of late been considerable feeling manifested in regard to it, but no new facts are elicited. Certain it is, the people of Cincinnati have a ponderous piece of machinery upon their hands, and one which has cost a small fortune, but is it a success or a failure? *Quien sabe?* Your readers may not be familiar with the construction of this piece of mechanism, or the principles on which it works. To say that it is a "Cornish Engine" would hardly enlighten them much, so I will describe it. First let me say that it is an engine without a crank or a fly-wheel! Two ponderous cylinders, one above the other—the upper one the largest and an enormous piston working vertically in both, comprise the bulk of this ingenious work. To be precise I must add—the cylinders are in a vertical position. The upper one is the steam cylinder, furnishing the motive power and the lower one comprises the pump proper and contains the plunger. The pump itself is in principle a forcing pump. The change of motion is produced by a series of rods extending the entire depth of the engine and so arranged as to reverse the valves of the steam cylinder, when the full down stroke is effected, thus admitting the steam beneath the piston and slowly raising the tremendous plunger for another stroke. The latter in turn as it is elevated exhausts the air in the barrel of the pump, causing it to be filled with water by atmospheric pressure, which is forced upward into the reservoir upon the descent of the plunger. The working of the machinery is accompanied by no sound of a harsh or grating nature, resembling rather the deep drawn inspirations of a giant, with every now and then the pulsating or fluttering sobs of a leviathan, as the steel valves below tremble and flutter in their alternate dropping and raising. The downward stroke of the piston is regular and smooth, but there is a marked trembling and flutter in the Herculean nerves and sinews of steel as they rise with slightly diminished velocity, as though the task were a trifle too much for the monster. But, is this all a failure? Are the months of patient labor and the thousands of dollars spent in its construction lost? These are questions which Cincinnatians are earnestly asking of themselves and each other, but today seem to be as far from a correct or even definite conclusion as ever. Other "Cornish Engines" have been built and have worked satisfactorily. Is George Shield an incompetent engineer? Emphatically not. To say that he is, or to intimate that he has undertaken to produce a piece of mechanism which was beyond his combined genius and experience, would be a reflection upon the combined Wisdom of the city as embodied in the Common Council, who, some two or three years ago, awarded him the contract of building it, and indirectly upon the citizens themselves, which would be intolerable. Why is it, then, that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Water Works, to elect a new Engineer for the same, that George Shields's name was not mentioned in connection with a re-election? Why was it, that not a single voice was raised in his behalf?

Some six or eight months ago the announcement was made that the new Engine was completed, and the works were then open for the inspection of the public. Straightway went the populace, pell-mell, to witness its operations. The papers, with flourish of trumpets, minutely described its workings, and pompously proclaimed that the genius of a Cincinnati mechanic had given the world a piece of machinery, which, in size, eclipsed anything which the world had yet seen. George Shields was the man of the hour, and the lovers of the marvellous and grand, abandoned themselves for a time to a species of petty hero-worship. "Now, none so poor to do him reverence." The only inference is that Ingratitude is not confined to Republics. You, in your practical business-way will ask: "Does the engine work? Is it good for anything?" The only answer I can give you is that it does and it don't, after the manner of thimble-rig jugglers: "Now you see it, and now you don't see it." It is proper that I should state right here, that the subject may be understood in all its bearings, that when the new engine was erected, there was built out into the very channel of the river a conduit so constructed in connection with a sieve, as to furnish the new works with as pure water as possible, and when all the shore accumulations of nastiness which are invariably dished up to the citizens when the old engines are put into requisition.

Last summer, after the novelty of the new engine had partially worn off, it ceased working. The old engines were started very quietly, and straightway somebody went to work and built an entirely new engine, which was to help the big fellow do his work. Now this parasitic affair was not very large, but then it cost something, and soon Mrs. Grundy smelled it out, and at once inquired, "what's the matter?" "Oh, nothing, nothing!" said the indefinable *somebody* of the Water-works, and to satisfy Mrs. Grundy, at once stopped the old engines, started the big fellow, and again the five foot stream of golden richness went pouring into the reservoir. This satisfied the old lady, and things went well for a time, until some of the citizens discovered during the presence of the cholera that something was the matter with the water. An examination revealed the fact that the big engine had relapsed into a lethargic state, and the old ones were doing the work. "How is this?" exclaimed Grundy, "Oh, you see," said the affable water-works somebody, "the big fellow can do more work than the city requires; he pumps the reservoir full, and lies down to rest." "Oh, ah, yes, I perceive," and again the old woman subsided. Some month or so ago many of the citizens remarked that the water was not good. It had lost its yellow deliciousness, its sweet savor of mud, and its alluvial scent. Instead thereof it tasted outrageous, smelt abominable, and was, to sum it all up in one word—*beastly*. Mrs. G. at once donned her bonnet and shawl, and started for the water-works, when, rushing in unexpectedly, she found to her indescribable horror that Leviathan was asleep, and the poor wearied wornout old trio were laboring patiently,—zealously to keep the Cincinnatians in water. Shall I say "hot" water? It was even so. This was too much. Where is the big engine?—We have the water with the big engine?"—"Why can't we have pure water?"—resounded on every side. "I will tell you," said Mr. Waterwork's S. confidentially, at the same time taking Mrs. G. to the mouth of Deer creek,—"You are aware that this is hog killing time." "Yes." "You know further, that much of the filth resulting therefrom, comes into the river at this point." "Yes, yes; proceed." "Now," said S., triumphantly, at the same time pointing to the river, "don't you see that right here there is an eddy—a whirlpool, which throws all the filth directly—squarely—into the Water Works?" "It is even so," added Mrs. G., and she subsided. The proper authorities at once remedied this matter, to a certain extent, by sinking barges near the mouth of the creek, and so the matter now stands.

The reliability of the new engine could be easily tested, and in justice to Mr. Shields this should be done. The slight which was offered to him at the recent election was uncourteous, to say the least. One thing is certain, Shields is a man of experience and has made the subject of water supplies one of extensive study, during which he has taken occasion to inspect personally the best engines in this country and abroad, and it is unfair that he should be condemned without a just and impartial hearing. The engine itself is a beautiful and, to all appearances, a perfect structure. It is, besides, new, and it is unreasonable to expect it should work to perfection at once, and without some alterations. There is one more fact connected with it, which will affect to a greater or less extent the question of economy in fuel. It is the distance of the engine from the boilers which furnish it with steam. Thus far the old batteries belonging to the works have been used, and it has been necessary to conduct the steam quite a distance, the pipes being exposed meantime to the direct action of the air, which has a tendency to condense a very material portion of it. However, the whole can be settled only by time, and the citizens will of course be willing to test the matter thoroughly, as the engine is a big investment, and as such cannot be readily laid aside.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Some three weeks ago Mr. John J. Marvin, the principal of one of the public schools, had occasion to chastise one of his pupils, the son of Geo. F. Davis, Esq. The circumstances as developed in the testimony subsequently elicited were as follows: Mr. Marvin had given the pupil some problems which he desired solved in a particular way. The boy solved them in his own manner, and upon being remonstrated with by Mr. M., who took occasion to again explain his method in a simple, concise manner, insisted upon his own method of solution to the exclusion of any other. It being evident to the teacher that this was a case of wilfulness on the part of the child, he chastised him, striking him six or eight times on the hands with a light rattan, from which the outer surface had been scraped to prevent anything like excoriation. Mr. Davis, the father of the boy, on learning of the punishment, at once got out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Marvin on the charge of assault and battery, thus bringing the matter directly into the police court, and of course into notoriety. In order to make the most of it, he insisted on having the policeman arrest Marvin forthwith, which was accordingly done, in the presence of the school. The case was twice called in the court, Judge Warren each time postponing his decision until he could consult various authorities on the subject, and Saturday the case was decided.

After citing various decisions concerning the relative position of master and servant to show their relation to the case in point, he revived various decisions concerning the nature of an assault and of legal punishment therefor. He then spoke at some length of the Common School system of Ohio, referring to the rapid progress that has been made in the methods of governing children, and said that if corporeal punishment was still necessary for the proper government of the schools, that it should be regulated by law. In view of the high character of the defendant, and there being no evidence of malice on his part, he should fine him five dollars and costs. He then remitted both fine and costs. Although the Judge delivered a very able opinion it has occasioned great dissatisfaction throughout the community. This arises to a certain extent from the fact that Mr. Davis had previously requested Mr. Marvin not to punish the child, but report any irregularities in his conduct at home. This Mr. M objected to on the ground that the child should be placed on an equality with the rest of the pupils, telling him at the same time if he wanted to keep his child at a public school, it was but fair that he should submit to the regular discipline. Mr. Marvin is known throughout the community as a very able and considerate teacher of many years' experience, and is universally liked. The teachers very naturally and sensibly side with him, knowing that if every case of trivial infringement of discipline and punishment for the same, is to be made the subject of a Police Court investigation (!) that there is an end of all authority and discipline. We have hardly reached that elevated point of civilization which would enable a teacher to govern the heterogeneous masses thrown together in the public schools by moral suasion alone, and until then a discreet and judicious use of corporeal punishment is a necessity. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Marvin will take an appeal from the decision of Judge Warren, and we may look to have the matter thoroughly tested ere long. HORT.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A census of Alabama, taken in 1866, shows that the population of that State has only increased 9,000 in the past six years. The total population is given by this census at 973,285.

The Papal Zouaves and the police and people of Rome do not get along very well together. Both are accusing each other of conspiring for raising disturbances, and the mutual animosity becomes unbearable to the more orderly portion of the community.

The young Mortara, whose kidnapping from his Jewish parents, and consignment to the care of the Church, the papers reported years ago, has now attained his fifteenth year, and in the monastery of St. Peter, *in vinculis* has joined the order of St. John, of the Lateran.

A military board for some time past has been examining the subject of education in the England army, and they report that out of 177,430 men examined, there are 21,700 who can neither read nor write; 28,000 who can read but cannot write; 116,000 who can do both, and nearly 11,000 who have received a superior education.

A drunken man drove his horse and buggy on the railroad track at Dayton. He met the passenger train, and was knocked headlong to the bottom of the embankment, his horse being killed and himself taken up for dead. After some time, however, he revived, and it was found that he was not seriously injured.

It is estimated that the population of Ireland has been reduced about twelve per cent. by emigration during the past ten years, and the criminal statistics show a much better moral condition at present than ten years ago.

Italy has taken possession of her first piece of property in Rome. It is the Palace of Firenze, belonging to the ex-Duke of Tuscany. The transfer was made by the Austrian Minister, Baron Hubner, and the Tuscan coat of arms taken down before daybreak, in order to prevent any demonstration.

In France, the time and material expended in packing wearing apparel are of immense value. A great saving on this has been effected by the use of India rubber rings, which, placed round the bottles, prevent all jar, and, by keeping them apart, render breakage impossible. When the bottles are unpacked, the rings are put aside for subsequent use.

The people of Gettysburg are petitioning the Pennsylvania Legislature for $50,000 in appropriation for war losses. That claim ought to be adjudicated on by the soldiers who fought and camped in the neighborhood of the place. We do not think their verdict would call for a very heavy draft on the State Treasury.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co's Brandy; pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum and Old Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the family trade.

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Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels are to be occasioned by a disordered stomach

Daily Commercial

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Disclosures of the Habits of Men—The Secrets of Committee Rooms—The Lobby—Their Tactics and Modes of Operation—Extent of Demoralization.

There was an immense amount of corruption hidden away in the great building in Washington, most who know anything of the moral ure of that locality would have no y in believing. Proofs of the fact, ing to the ordinary mind, though ible enough to warrant direct accuse ere plentiful as blackberries; but ils of how and where, and in what is baser part of legislative busiss carried on, have never been re than hinted at. A correspondne Boston *Post*, however, in a reter, reveals many secrets of the ouse; in point of fact tells tales thool with a reckless disregard of ences that must be exceedingly to the feelings of the galled jades m the sting of his lash descends. of what he intimates be true, it h time indeed for the formation of essional Temperance League, and ld suggest that that organization, is intended to resist the Devil, be supplemented by another of against the Flesh—woman. two besetting temptations of gislative representatives have ne been making sad havoc with the and consciences of all who have to their fascinations, and the inof constituents and the country ecessarily had to suffer.

bjoin the letter referred to, in full:

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

e invariably noticed, says this coreent, during very nearly a quarter tury's observation of the Capitol, e last few weeks of a Congressional are sure to be more or less profliate spent by members generally, but ecified preponderance of dissipated ality pertaining to the lower House, epared to say that the final days of ty ninth Congress are no exception inevitable result, and it is a matter small solicitude for me to know the Congressional orgies will end, tting of the Fortieth Congress is to re with such promptitude on the arch that a representative glass ely pause half way to enable the ed number to answer "aye" on y roll call. The impelling cause tes ongressional excesses, is in the feelat pervades at least one-half the ers of the House and Senate, that ess is a bore, and a recess the only to be looked forward to in the whole term. If you have ever noted the lings of either body from the gal- it must have been patent that a disinterested congregation of men, as would scarcely be found, if we came during several months of a , becomes intolerably a bore as the s drag on to a compulsory conclu-

HON. CHARLES HOB-NOBBING,

e it is, that hearing that release, it ural enough that there should be a d striking of hands, among all the s of the "Honorable" stamp, and a d predilection to celebrate the good oming with a jolly round of hobg in some one of the magnificent ents bounding the chamber in they are held prisoners. Committees, to parties like these, are at once a refuge and a retreat. The first, because ry, insinuating clerks to congress committees, intuitively understand ithout a demijohn of whisky lurkind the water-cooler, their respectnce of office would not be worth a however moral a committee, and e the fact that Sunday evening temse meetings are now the order of re both wings of the Capitol.

COMMITTEE ROOM MYSTERIES.

then too, the Committee rooms shut e tedium of reconstructive harangue, be most impassioned call for the ious question" is effectually deadwithin their massive walls. Large, and exquisitely appointed apartts, all of them; still as the grave, and out upon the most lovely of Washg views, as from a fortress, so deep olid are the embrasures of the win-

Here is perfect tranquility, and ilious luxury, skirting every corthat encloses the Representative ber, and so it comes, that oft in the sweep and tear of debate, a select e, made up in part of *blase* old felwho have been in and out of Conssince they and the reporters can reber; with a sprinkling of new comers, pointed that the maiden speeches n they had memorized from the beng of the term down to no few days when they were let off, did not invoke ence and enthusiastic admiration of ious element known as Conssional jobbers, will retire to the chasg influences of the Committee rooms, y be only a game of poker, a round inks from the aforesaid demijohn, or ious little lunch at Brown Sanderson's tory below stairs. But in all candor, more likely to be the jolliest of revels which, like Lazarus issuing from the , stand forth from time to time, certattendants enveloped in winding s of napkin, and redolent of the ds they have spread within. Let the h be the loudest, or the chorus sufli- to awake the echoes, not a sound is ble to the outer world, though it apl an ear to the key-hole. The great, hed cubes of variegated marbles, that up the festive throng within, and out the night seers that are constantly ing through the corridor in innocent unconsciousness that champagne and gressmen are giving way to a succesof explosions at their elbows, are to the boisterous jest of the hour, giv- no sound or allowing aught to escape.

ER RETIRED—AS ANY WHO HAUNT THEM, the rear of the Representative Chamand behind the dais occupied by the iker, making it to appear from the ral force of circumstances as if Mr. ax had modestly determined to spare olushes by turning his back upon the le scene, skirts a long narrow strip of , carpeting and ceiling, having at er end swinging doors of green baize, rded by two hatchet faced gentlemen a the far West. The guard, however, is ery unlimit, provided you have the eck" sufficient to thrust aside the green e affair, and stride manfully within, s department I have always regarded the Representative Chamber of the rd house," or in other words, where hose little jobs are incubated, where he last moment of Congressional appriations, pop into obscure clauses, finally pop out full fledged prizes of lobby. Here is always a crowd. A ge of green-baize doors, the upper f of glass, like the portal to the bunp of our boyhood days—give an ingress he Representative Chamber of which may not avail yourself, and a slight l method of pantomime with those in e, on which you may operate as much it pleases you. From the general aspect things, it is not unlikely that there is nding Committee of Conference—as all ies in session between the two Houses—2and "No. 2."

TETE A TETE RETREATS.

but after all, this is a very tame affair what is going forward in a dozen differ- apartments, in juxtaposition with s, and still further to the rear of the ne upon which Speaker Colfax finds it itic to turn his back. These are sumptus rooms accessible to "members only," ladies who desire to confer with them, ch one of them is a dream of luxury, representing during the greater porn of each day the appearance an of impromptu levee, at which a dozen or more of ngressmen may be seen playing the at one time, and chatting with a score two of the brightest and most striking cimens of the sex in waiting. As a rule, staid and elderly occupants of representative desks have little call, I find, to y one of these ravishing precints, d do members prescribing their wives and ughters through the labrynthine magnicence of the Capitol lead them straightly to this most beautiful and gorgeous the *suites of* Congressional apartments, I marvel not. Men who have grown ay in political service, or sent here to d a life of public work amid the dignity statesmanlike surroundings, are not the es to be wheedled by woman's smile, or edged to equivocal legislation that quesnable gains may follow, because bright es are bent upon their own deficient bs, and delicious perfumes are flung as in a geuser by the tender, bejewled cask of before them. Not so the ung, the jaunty, the handsome M. C. m a State and constituency remote from e Capitol.

LADIES OF THE LOBBY.

They meet here those nameless women 'a nameless *ton*, congregating from no ne knows where, and going during the cess of Congress, no one knows whither, st always in force and power when legisation is going on. They are at once the andemost, most remarked, scandalized nd insertuable of their sex, appearing pon the evanescent surface of society in ashington. Generally to be found at the rincipal hotels of the city, and invariably ccupying the royal chamber of the inn, if has one to boast of, they there weave the eshes which enthrall the unwary gentlemen from the western borders, meantime olding fast to the "honorable" Lotharios om parts more contiguous. Most of these male lobbyists are women of rare calls, re, extraordinary gifts and marvellous et. Round and round their taper fingers are wound the heart-strings of the unsophisticated delegate from an unknown territory and the members from the very rural districts, while the self-reliant, poster and diplomatic representative from the metropolitan regions, basks in the presence of the dashing creatures just to let them know that he is *there*, and if made available, must be propitiated. To see how all these elements are unconsciously worked upon and rendered as plastic to the will and schemes of each bewitching *intrigante*, as though a re-election depends upon the success and gratification of her lightest whim, is rare fun to the initiated, and such as is enjoyable every day, if you do but take a saunter through the *suites* of retiring rooms in the rear of the Representative chamber. It is a vista of magnificent drapery and fresco, relieved and shaded by the presence of belles of the most beautiful women of the day. Charming *tete-tetes* in alcoves, whereat an ecstatic victim is being still further disciplined to the requirements of an imperious charmer. Howbeit, in other quarters, groups of half a dozen Congressmen are congregated, each tickled and titillated by the sparkling badinage of the female lobbyist. In not a whit have I exaggerated the fascinations of and ascendancy over these gentlemen of the lower House, gained by women whose designs and interests will come to be made public sooner or later. Themselves the hired instruments of some corporation or individual interest, sometimes the recipient of a large salary or stipend, times the recipient of a sharer in the but more frequently made a sharer in the spoils to be tried for, they flit through the brief days of a congressional session, viewed with suspicion, distrusted by wife and constituency, and air by half its ety, yet aped in its dress and air by half its leaders, and binding to their girdles the wills and impulses of members sufficient to hold an undoubted balance of power over the fortunes of the measure to be lobbied.

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no11

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Grand Matinee, for benefit of Second Street Holmeopathic Hospital. For performance,

MONEY AND MISERY.

ETTIE HENDERSON in the comedetta of

MILLY, THE MILKMAID.

TO-NIGHT,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,

As CAMILLE.

Friday—Benefit of Miss Thompson.
Saturday Afternoon—The Drunkard.

VARIETIES THEATER.

PENN STREET, near St. Clair.

THIS EVENING, the entire Dramatic Pantomime and Ballet Troupe, lately engaged at the Varieties, in connection with our Great Corps De ler Comique, in an splendid selection of Songs, Dances, Negro Sketches, Ballets, &c., &c., see Bills of the Day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Reserved Seats.....75c | Private Boxes.....50c
Gallery.....25c | private Boxes.....$1 00

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY, February 20th for the benefit of the

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL ON SECOND ST.

The favorite Opera House Company having kindly volunteered, will appear in the highly moral and interesting drama of

MONEY AND MISERY,

Also, the beautiful retlie comedetta of

MILLY, THE MILKMAID.

Milly, with song.....Ettie Henderson

Being her first and only appearance. Performance to commence at 2 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

Will be held in the SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM OF TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth street, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Lunch from 12 to 2 o'clock. Festival and Fair from 3 to 10 P. M. Tickets may be had at RICHARDSON & CO'S, Fifth and Market streets, J. R. WELDIN & CO'S, 101 Wood street, or at the Door.

CITY HALL,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th.

Grand Concert

OF

SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE WORTHY POOR,

WITHOUT REGARD TO CREED OR COLOR.

Musical Director—Mr. Edmund A. Matson, Organist and Choir Master of Trinity Church.

The programme may be had at the same places as the Tickets, and will be published in this paper on Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal Music and Drug Stores. In consideration of the object, there will be no free list.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

HENRY VINCENT,

THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ORATOR AND LIBERAL WILL LECTURE AT THE

Academy of Music,

Thursday Even'g, Feb. 21, 1867,

Subject: OLIVER CROMWELL.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Library Hall or at the door. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. N. MILLER,
O. P. SCAIFE, Lecture Committee.

UNIVERSALIST

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

WILL BE CONTINUED FOUR DAYS NEXT WEEK ending Thursday, 21st of February, the eve of Washington's Birthday. Distribution of Articles and Promenade every night. Grand Finale on Thursday evening.

Admission, 25 cents.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKEREY,

68 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny or Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, 1 entry the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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The above Company has long established an Agency in this city would most respectfully solicit a share of your business. With ample capital and being owned and controlled by active business men. Policy holders have every guarantee of prompt and just settlement of losses. KEDZIE & RAULE, Agents.
And General Agent Cash Insurance Company. Office Burke's Building, No 89 Fourth street. M W S

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

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TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. Its business is managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality to maintain the character they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE Office OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insure Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insure Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

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Also, warranted non-explosive CARBON OIL Wholesale and Retail.

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A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In store and for sale by

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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

Bankers & Brokers,

Corner THIRD AND WOOD STS.,

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

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CAPITAL - - - $400 000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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Discounts Daily. 11 to 2 o'clock. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley

United States Depository.

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JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-ym

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Capital - - $500,000.

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

OFFICERS:

A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. BILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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WM. R. BROWN, WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
W. M. HAVEN,
JAS. McCANDLESS, of McCandless, Jamison & Co.
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JNO. MELLON, of Kirkpatrick & Mellon.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, of Shrkpatrick, Herron & Co. no2-3m

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,

NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposits. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital, $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The business which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer equal facilities in these lines as those heretofore with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers & Directors.

DIRECTORS:

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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct2

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General Stationery,

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Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the latest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct5

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

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Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. no7

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PITTSBURGH BREWERY

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Maisters and Hop Dealers,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh.
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and safe factory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY. no15-ym

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

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SPENCER & McKAY,

Maisters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON Manager. apr13-ly

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICE Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, a no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS

FOR A LOAN OF $23 000 000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standin in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $3,000,000, reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. J. ANDERSON.....H. A. FREYVOGEL.

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150 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Gilbert's Injectors.

Agents for JUDSON'S G

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. Henry D. Moore we learn from himself, has not resigned his pastorate of Plymouth Church, in this city.

RUSH CORN SHELLER.—At the Grain Elevator there is a patent corn sheller, which has the capacity to shell ten thousand bushels per day.

HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner Fourth and Wood streets, are now prepared to exchange five-twenty gold coupon bonds for seven thirties of any series. Those desiring to make the change will take notice hereof.

CALL SUSTAINED.—At the recent meeting of the Lake Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, a call from Adamsville, addressed to Rev. D Patton, of the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was sustained, and the clerk was directed to forward it for presentation.

THANKS.—The Eagle Fire Company tender their thanks to the Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company for the use of ladders, etc., and for valuable services rendered at the late fire at Reid's Truck Factory, Second street, on the morning of the 19th inst.

W. J. WHITE, President.
J. A. ELDER, Secretary.

THE LECTURE of Rev. Alex. Clark, on "Individuality," will be on Tuesday evening, February 26th, at the First Methodist Church, on Fifth street. A few tickets were sold with the date 19 instead of 26 in printing the tickets, and the holders were somewhat disappointed last night in coming to the church, but the tickets, of course, will be good next Tuesday evening.

IN SERVICE AGAIN.—The steamer of the Allegheny Ferry Company, which has been out of service for nine or two weeks past, has received a general repairing, and is again in service. The engine was taken apart, a new boiler substituted in place of the old one, and many other new improvements made at a cost of nearly five hundred dollars.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Rev. Colonel John B. Clark makes the following acknowledgments for the Freedmen's Mission: From Birmingham U. P. Sabbath School, $15; Sabbath School of the Second U. P. church, Pittsburgh, $123; Sabbath School of the First U. P. church, Allegheny, $107; Tenth Ward Mission Sabbath School, a valuable box of clothing and wool goods.

DONATION TO A PASTOR.—The Rev. John Douglas, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of this city, has been made the recipient of the usual annual donation of five hundred dollars, by some members of his congregation. The donation was made in a commendably unostentatious way, a check drawn on a "special deposit" having been forwarded through the Post-office. In addition, the congregation again raised his salary at the commencement of the year.

U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Lake Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, at their recent meeting, elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the next General Assembly: Commissioners—Revs. H. P. Jackson and D. Dunlap, and Messrs. Andrew Lytle and Robert M'Michael. Alternates—Revs. J. R. Brittain and H. H. Hervey, and Messrs. D. Gourley and James M. Blair. Rev. D. Donnan was appointed a member of the Board of Home Missions.

A HANDSOME LOCOMOTIVE.—One of the handsomest locomotives ever placed upon our railroads is the one now running as a passenger engine on the Pan Handle Railroad. It is of a lead run blue color, is the finest on the road, and is one of the best and most perfect pieces of workmanship ever turned out. It is known by the name of "The Jno. Reid," and was built at the Norris Locomotive Works in Lancaster, Pa. It is a 16 wheel locomotive, with cylinder 15 by 24, and has four 5½ feet drivers.

STOLEN TOOLS RECOVERED.—We made mention last week that the carpenter shop attached to Lippincott's Shovel Factory, in the Seventh ward, had been entered by thieves, and a large lot of carpenters tools carried away. On Monday last, while men were engaged in removing boards from a pile in the lot attached to the carpenter shop, they found a small chest, stamped and bearing the A. J. Gribbel, one of the employees at the Factory. The chest contained chisels, squares, bits, &c. No clue has yet been obtained to the thief or thieves.

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—This is to certify that my daughter, who has been sick for a long time and was almost at the point of death, has been cured by the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. She was given no by twelve doctors. She has gained five pounds of flesh, and is entirely cured. JOHN TEETS.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1867.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of February, 1867.

SAM MCMASTERS, Alderman.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR:—I have used your medicines for dyspepsia and general debility with complete success, and take pleasure in adding my testimonial to a remedy of such excellent properties. HENRY SIMMONS,
Rodger's Shop, Pennsylvania.

A WANDERING BOY.—A boy, apparently about twelve years of age, and poorly clad, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, and stated that he lived in Brooklyn, New York, and that he had come west with a traveling troupe, who, after getting him to Cincinnati, turned him off without any money or anything to enable him to get home. He managed to work his way from Cincinnati, and arrived here yesterday morning. Chief Hague went with him to the Union Depot, and after getting him his breakfast, handed him over to the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who promised to send him to Philadelphia free.

DEAD BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—Yesterday morning as a man was passing through Mr Keefe's brick yard, on Keating's alley, between Webster and Bedford streets, in the Seventh ward, his attention was attracted by some fragments of clothing protruding from a hole and partially covered with dirt. Upon removing some of the dirt he was astonished to find the body of a fully matured colored child, which had apparently been buried but a few days. The coroner was informed of the discovery, when he had the body removed to Mr. Downey's undertaking establishment, on Fifth street, and after embalming a jury, adjourned the inquest until to-day. He then revisited the locality and instituted a search for the mother of the child, but was unable to ascertain any clue of her whereabouts. About a year ago the body of a colored child was found in the same vicinity.

LECTURE ON PROPER NAMES.—The lecture of Rev. W. R. Watkins, A. M., delivered at Wesley Chapel last evening was attended by a very large audience, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and was one of the most instructive entertainments of the season. Mr. Watkins has given great attention to the study of words, and has given quite a number of popular lectures in this and other cities during the winter; but we think his effort of last evening was his most successful of all, both in its matter and manner. The origin and history of the names we bear, traced down through many ages, in so many lands, are themes of the deepest interest, as presented in the thoughts of the learned lecturer. Here were passages of great beauty and eloquence diversified with illustrations of the old meanings and uses of proper names, reference to the fastidious fashionists of language as applied to persons and places, &c., giving the lecture a variety of expression which was very pleasing to all. The peroration on the greatest of all names was a specimen of the most pure and beautiful English language, and was rendered with most excellent effect. The audience manifested the greatest attention throughout, and at times were quite enthusiastic in their demonstrations of approval.

Another Burglary—House on Fifth Street Entered and Robbed of $250.

Burglaries and highway robberies have been frequent hereabouts of late. On Monday night or early yesterday morning, the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Weaver, No. 148 Fifth Street Extension, was entered by burglars, who gained access to the building through the cellar door on the pavement in front of the house. The first story Mr. Weaver uses as a meat shop, and the second story as his dwelling. The cellar door was not locked on Monday night, neither were any of the doors leading from the cellar to the second story, and the robbers had little trouble access to the sleeping apartments above. The burglars entered the sleeping room occupied by Mr. Weaver and his wife, and took from a table in the room a small tin box, containing about two hundred and fifty dollars in money. Nothing else was disturbed in the room, but was found yesterday morning lying on the counter in the store room, with but a single penny left beside it. Was the butcher knife, which had been left under the counter. The kitchen door was left wide open, and the gas in the kitchen lighted.

Mrs. Weaver says that she was awakened about half-past one o'clock by a noise in the house, and went down to the store room, but seeing nothing there, she returned to bed. Shortly afterwards she heard another noise, but paid no particular attention to it, as she thought it was a dog running through the hall in the next house. The robbery was not discovered until the family arose in the morning.

The money stolen was all, with the exception of a small amount of fractional currency, in "Greenbacks," and consisted of two ten-dollar notes and notes of smaller denominations. The loss falls very heavily upon Mr. Weaver, as he had started in business but three months ago.

Not the slightest clue to the thieves has been obtained. Our police should use every measure to ferret out these midnight robbers, and have them brought to justice, that an example to others may be made of them.

The Liberty Street Accident—Coroner's Investigation.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson on Monday to inquire into the manner of the death of the boy, James Ward, who was killed on Monday afternoon, by being run over by a car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Duquesne Depot, reassembled yesterday morning at the railroad office, corner Marbury and Liberty street, and proceeded with the investigation.

Three witnesses were examined, viz: Wm. Johnson, drayman; Geo. McKnight, colored, who was driving the cars, and Wm. Kelly, brakesman, in the employ of the company, at of whom testified to the manner of the accident.

The jury then returned the following verdict, with the accompanying recommendation:

"That the deceased, James Ward, came to his death on Monday, February 18th, by being run over by a car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, drawn by horses, near the Duquesne depot.

"The jury would earnestly recommend that the company shall employ, at the points at which the constantly occurred, a watchman or watchmen, whose excessive duty it shall be to keep the cars clear of persons not employed to be on them, and also to give warning of the starting of trains, whether drawn by engines or horses. The jury further believe that due precaution was not used in the case before them in cleaning the track and cars before starting."

The Aquatic Championship.

The contest for the sculling championship of the United States, will take place on the third Tuesday (21st) of May, between Walter Brown, of Portland, and James Hamill, of Pittsburgh.

John Hamill, who represented the champion in the making of the match, arrived home yesterday, and represents that the arrangements agreed upon are highly satisfactory to all parties concerned. The race is to be rowed over the five mile course below the Monongahela bridge. This will give an opportunity to witness that great contest to everybody who may desire to do so. There will be a large delegation of New York oarsmen present, including John Ecker-sob, the Biglin Brothers and Dennis Leary.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The jury in the case of J. G. Davis vs. B. H. Landwehr, returned a sealed verdict yesterday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $261 50.

Charles Wilder & Co. vs. John M. Perkins & Co. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $701 57.

Samuel Rowan and Margaret his wife vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad et al. The plaintiffs in this case allege that on the 9th day of August, 1865, Henry N. Hallock, aged eighteen years, a son of Mrs. Rowan by a previous marriage, while passing along the public road at Edgworth, where the road crosses and intersects with the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, he was struck by the locomotive of a passenger train, knocked off the track, and bruised so severely as to cause his death. The plaintiffs further aver that the train was running at an unusual rate of speed, and that the proper signals to be given were disregarded by John Turner, the conductor, and Robert Chisholm, the engineer. The deceased was a returned soldier, and had been in the service for several years. The amount of damages claimed is $20,000. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The case of John Duffy vs. James and Mary Ann Quinn, action for damages for a lot of ground on Webster street, was concluded yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of defendants.

A motion for a new trial in the case of N. J. Bigley vs. D. A. McDonald, was made by defendant's counsel, and reasons filed therefor.

Kyrn Barker vs. Ebenezer Hatch. Action on a plea of trespass. Plaintiff avers that the defendants erected a coke oven in his neighborhood of his dwelling house in the borough of Lawrenceville, greatly to the injury of his property, and claims one thousand dollars damages. On trial.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 131 Richard Beatty vs. Theodore Frank, No. 132. William Williams et al. Edmond Nuttall et al.

No. 134. Alexander Jones vs. Pittsburgh Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

No. 137. James Hamilton vs. Patrick McKelvy.

No. 140. Alex. Paters is vs. W. J. Madeira et. ux.

No. 141. H. McShane et al. vs. Aciallo & Co.

No. 143. Long, Miller & Co. vs. A. A. Fetterman.

No. 145. D. Carson & Co. vs. W. B. Yookey.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 68. James G. dfrey vs. Arthur Ballau.

No. 69. Henry Everts vs. ch. s. Morris.

No. 74. William Lanahan vs. James O'Neill.

No. 214. Peter reterson vs. J. Hastinger.

No. 216. David Jones dec'd vs. James King et ux.

No. 220. C. H. Robinson vs. Jos. Loh orger & Co.

No. 5. Mellinger & Rowell vs. Jacob H. Jones.

No. 9. Dr. W. S. Linder vs. Thomas Cunningham.

Allegheny Sauters' League.

A meeting of the Allegheny Sauters' League was held in their new Hall, No. 73 Federal street, last evening, President A. P. Callow in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Several new members were enrolled, and a number of propositions for membership submitted. An amendment to the constitution was offered and adopted, changing the name of the organization from the "Allegheny City Soldiers' League," to the "Allegheny County Soldiers' League." Mr. John S. Edgar, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following contributions to the library fund: Hon. Wm. Kerr, $50; *Gazette*, $50; Adam Bogar, $50, and also a number of valuable books from various parties. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the above donors. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business of a routine way, a check drawn on a "special deposit" having been forwarded through the Post-office, in addition, the congregation again raised his salary at the commencement of the year.

SEIZED FOR COUNTERFEITING.—On Friday night last the stable at Lindsey's coal yards near the outer depot, in the Second ward, Allegheny, was entered and a set of harness, valued at twenty-five dollars, stolen. No clue to the thief was obtained until Saturday, when a man, who said his name was Patterson, offered the stolen harness for sale at the Horse Market on Irwin street, this city, stating, of course, that they were his property. The harness was purchased by Mr. Wm. Kane, of Bloomfield, in Liberty township, for the sum of nine dollars. Officer Hess, of the Allegheny police, on learning this they were in the possession of Mr. Kane, proceeded to that locality on Monday, and succeeded in obtaining the harness, which he returned to Mr. Lindsey. Upon information of the man who offered the harness for sale, as given by Mr Kane, it is supposed that he is the party that robbed Mrs. Lindsey's barn, opposite police headquarters, in Allegheny, on Saturday. It is hoped the police may succeed in capturing the rascal, that he may receive his due-erts.

YOUTHFUL PILFERER ARRESTED.—A boy named about fifteen years, known as "Yankee" Gallagher, was arrested early yesterday morning by officer Reed and taken charge of by the Allegheny police, while sleeping in one of the sheds at the driver yards, in the Second ward, Allegheny. The lad has been known for some time past as a pilferer, and about a month ago stole a shawl from the house of Mr. C. C. Harbaugh, paymaster, in Allegheny. He ran away home, and usually slept in sheds, barns and about the brick kilns in McClure township. The police have been on the look out for him for some time past, but never succeeded in discovering his whereabouts until yesterday. The lad is now in the Allegheny lock-up, and will probably be committed to the House of Refuge.

LOAFING IN ALLEGHENY.—Chief of Police Lorg, of Allegheny, gives notice that all idlers found loafing around the corners of West and Ohio, Robinson and Federal, East and Middle, and Chestnut and Main streets, about the Market House, and in other portions of Allegheny, will be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This is a move in the right direction, and could have been commenced with propriety long ago. The attention of Chief Lorg is also called to the number of points which congregate in the Market House on Sunday evening, and should prove it to such an extent as to render it exceedingly difficult for those desiring to obtain marketing to get through the crowd. We hope this nuisance will be abated promptly.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Samuel Williams, better known as "Tucker" Williams, was arrested on Monday night by Captain Bowden, of the Allegheny night watch, while acting in a disorderly manner in a bar room on Federal street, and taken to the lock-up. He is supposed to be the party who robbed Mr. William Craig, of West Middleton, Washington county, Pa., in Allegheny, on New Year's night last, of about thirty dollars in money. Notice of his arrest has been sent Mr. Craig, and Williams will remain in the lock up until he is heard from. Williams is now in the custody of police officers, and was arrested about two months ago on two different charges for the larceny of watches.

FIRE ALARM IN ALLEGHENY.—The project of erecting a fire alarm telegraph in Allegheny, has been agitated for several months in the City Councils, and a deputation of that body visited this city yesterday, and inspected our complete alarm. Chief Engineer Hare and superintendent Pearson gave them all the information they required, and afforded them an opportunity of testing the police signals. The visitors expressed themselves favorably towards our system, and will probably recommend its adoption. Why cannot Allegheny and this city form one fire district? It would be a great saving to both corporations, and a decided step towards consolidation.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The annual meeting of the National Refining and Storing Company was held on Monday, and resulted in the election of the following officers: President, A. Cameron; Treasurer, General John Bidwell; Secretary, John McCurdy. Directors, A. Cameron, David Kirk, A. F. Marthens, Wm. Bachop, Jr., James Ord, John Hamilton, M. D., Arthur Kirk, M. De Lange, T. J. Gallagher, M. D.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Mr. John B. Stewart, late chief operator on Merchant's National Telegraph lines, has been appointed Superintendent's clerk and telegraph manager for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Mr. is occupied for some time the same position on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is an honest and capable officer.

OPERATOR APPOINTED.—Mr. S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has Appointed Mr. Joseph A. Drexler as day operator at the Central Station. Mr. Drexler is an experienced and practical operator, and will, no doubt, perform his responsible duties with credit to himself and to the city at large

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.—The attention of business men is directed to the card in our "For Rent" department, on first page, offering two large and conveniently situated warehouses on Penn street, for rent or lease. These warehouses have been occupied by the United States Government, and are well adapted for wholesale bush ess of any kind.

GOOD BUSINESS.—Mr John S. Edgar, Weighmaster at the Allegheny Diamond Scales, weighed ninety loads of hay for yesterday's market.

POSTPONED.—The meeting the Union Republican County Executive Committee, called for to day, has been postponed until further notice.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—Two men named John Murray and Patrick Campbell, of Manchester, were arrested on Monday night by the Allegheny night watch while acting in a very disorderly manner, and making the night hideous with their yells. Mayor Morrison yesterday morning inflicted a fine on them of two dollars and a half each, and they were allowed to depart.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Officer Peter Bolster, Constable of the Third ward, Allegheny, appeared before Alderman Donaldson yesterday and made an information charging Nicholas Strickler, a fireman on one of the steamboats lying at the Monongahela Wharf, with obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duties. The officer states that a few weeks since he obtained a warrant for the arrest of two females, for keeping a disorderly house in Allegheny, but they managed to keep out of the way until yesterday morning, when he discovered them on board the steamboat at the Monongahela wharf. He went on the boat to arrest them, and was met by Strickler, who, he alleges, did by force of arms, prevent him from executing the warrant. He then proceeded to the office of Alderman Donaldson, made the information against Strickler, secured the services of officers Sarber and Lutz, and returned to the boat, but, after a desperate resistance, was taken in custody, but the females were not to be found—they had fled. Strickler was committed to jail, in default of bail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Mrs. Elizabeth Geyer yesterday appeared at the office of Alderman Taylor, in the Fifth ward, and made an information against her husband, John Geyer, for assault and battery, alleging that he beat and abused her without any just cause or provocation. A warrant was issued for the arrest of John, who resides at Bloomfield, in Liberty township.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods, at Eastern prices. J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market Street.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

COMFORT and luxury secured, by procuring a half dozen of those perfect fitting shirts, made to order at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

THE Fair at City Hall is drawing to a close. This evening the grand piano, with many other articles, will be awarded. To close to-morrow evening with a grand promenade. Tickets 25—to be obtained of the managers. The great seater will also be on hand.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALLEGHENY AT AUCTION.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, the two brick houses of nine rooms each, Nos. 83 and 90 Beaver street, between Ohio street and North Common—not 25 by 75. Special attention invited to this sale, the locality being exceedingly desirable for private residences.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture, bedding, carpets, &c., of eight rooms in dwelling 137 Third street, above Smithfield street.

TEN second hand pianos, in good order, for sale or rent at low prices. Charlotte Binme, 45 Fifth street.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE.—Those desiring a snug and convenient country place are invited to examine the advertisement on first page, of a cottage house, with about an acre of ground, near Sewickley. It is located in a beautiful and healthful situation, has a choice neighborhood, is convenient to station, church, and school, and will be sold, if desired, on long time.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M,W

COD LIVER OIL in its purity, is recommended by the profession as the best remedy for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Rheumatism and Scrofula. Nolen's Oil being the product of the most careful scientific efforts, has all the elements of the remedy in its native condition, unperverted by chemical manipulation Sold by all Apothecaries. The trade supplied by the proprietors. NOLEN & SWEENY,
Philadelphia.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, the matinee for the benefit of the Second Street Homœopathic Hospital will take place. Mrs. Henderson, at whose kind suggestion the benefit was arranged, has provided a very attractive entertainment, the bill including the beautiful domestic drama "Money and Misery," and the delightful comedietta, "Turning the Mill," Mrs. Henderson personating the heroine in the latter piece. We trust the public will second Mrs. Henderson's generous efforts by crowding the Opera House this afternoon.

In the evening, Miss Charlotte Thompson, the favorite young actress, will appear as Camille.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The success of the comic-local company is unabated, and the performances at the Varieties are of a very attractive character.

MASONIC HALL.—Prof. Macallister's popularity is proof against bad weather, as another large audience witnessed his performances last evening notwithstanding the rain. He is a skillful magician, and performs many wonderful feats. He gives another entertainment this evening.

BEHIND THE LIGHTHOUSE.—Old fogyism is not quite dead. People are still to be found who think that health is promoted by depletion! Was there ever such false logic! Nature is the grand antagonist of disease, and the depleters propose to prostrate nature, in order, one might suppose, to give the enemy a *double chance* at the life of the patient! The true practice is so to invigorate the vital powers as to render them an over match for the elements of disease. This can be done with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Of all vegetable tonics they are the most powerful and the most genial. At this season, when even the strongest organizations are liable to be affected by the alternations of stringent cold and malarious moisture, this inestimable protective medicine is especially needed. Persons predisposed to biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, intermittent fever, or any of the complaints which cold weather superinduces or aggravates, should take it regularly throughout the Winter and Spring months. It is absolutely pure and harmless.

DIED:

HENDERSON—On Tuesday morning, at 11½ o'clock, JOHN A., infant son of James and Ann Henderson, aged one year and seven months.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Tow send street, Sixth ward. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S. 87 Fifth street.

McFARLAND & COLLINS OFFER AT
Wholesale and Retail.
CARPETS.
A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
in Green, Tea Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7⅞, 12 18 and 24 feet wide.

SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,
Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.

English Woolen Druggets,
In Bright Colors, 1¼, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 5¼ and 8¼ Yards Wide.

WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS

ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS.

SWISS LACE AND APPLICATION CURTAINS.
In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS FOR HEAVY CURTAINS.

New Patterns Corrosies,
Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.
Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send careful and experienced Upholsters to any part of the country to lay Carpets and put up Curtains, Shades &c.
We solicit an examination of our stock by purchasers in large or small quantities, being confident that we can offer substantial inducements for orders both as regards goods, prices and facilities for doing the most extensive business in the West.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,
Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
Second Floor.

JAMES M. RITER,
STEAMBOAT OUTFIT
AND
REPAIR SHOP,
Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH
Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work, particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans or Refineries, &c., &c.
All work guaranteed. T.Th,S
WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.

KNOX & ORR
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 268 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,
MONONGAHELA
PLANING MILL
AND
LUMBER YARDS
CARSON STREET,
SOUTH END MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed Lumber for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates.
Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements as we have a large stock finished work on hand.

LUMBER.
THE CONNELLSVILLE
Stave and Lumber Co.,
Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Address M. F. KUNZ,
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GAS SIGNS, STARS AND JETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MADE TO ORDER.
ALSO,
Gas Stoves for Heating Apartments,
AT
WELDON & KELLY'S,
164 WOOD STREET, near Sixth.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20'S OF 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Bonds Delivered Immediately
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
COR. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 19 1867.

—The fluctuations in Government and Railway Securities in the New York market are interesting here at present, mainly as showing the opinions and feelings of moneyed men as to the policy of the Government with regard to expansion or contraction. The following list, received at S. S. Bryan's office, shows a sharp advance, the Five-twenties of 1862 leading all the others:

	Gold.	U. S. Bonds. 1881	5-20's of 1862	5-20's 1865	5-20's 1865 new issues 1865	7-30's	Compound Interest	Michigan Southern	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	Erie	Chicago and Rock Island	Chicago and Northwestern	Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	New York Central
Yesterday's closing	136½	109¾	107¾	108½	108½	103¾	111	87¾	90	96½	90½	97¾	95¾	69¾	101¾
This morning's opening	136½	109¾	107¾	108½	108½	103¾	111	87¾	90	96½	90½	97¾	95¾	69¾	101¾
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—The New York gold market continues comparatively devoid of speculative interest. Those who had operated for a higher premium, upon the prospect of political changes, find that there are causes counteracting those influences, and are disposed to become sellers. The abundance of money at London, and the financial centres of the continent makes it improbable, says the *Advertiser*, that there will be any demand for gold from this side, and the increase in the Bank of England's specie also favors this expect. The requirements for customs duties therefore appear likely to constitute, for some time to come, the principal element of demand. The amount paid for customs duties during last week, was $2,752,000, about one-half of which came out of the banks, the decrease in the specie for the week being $1,000,000, leaving the bank $1,364,631. The price has ranged during the morning about 136¾. Loans are made "flat" to two per cent.

—As indicating the condition of the New York stock market Monday, the *Commercial Advertiser* says: In the stock market these telling movements predominates. The "bears" are getting rid of large lines of shorts on all leading stocks, and prices range about ½ per cent below Saturday's figures. The over sold condition of the market however, is drawing out a liberal amount of buyers' orders, and together the market appears to be drifting into a condition when it must result ere long in a lively outbreak in favor of the "bulls." The large amount of prospective engagements contracted within the last four days, it is impossible that there should be an early relapse to the late dullness.

—The earnings of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway from January 1st to December 31st, were:

For 1866	$5,656,119 32
For 1865	5,349,933 18
Decrease	$ 129,240 86
For December, 1866	$366,572 77
For December, 1865	576,993 20
Decrease	$157,792 43

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 19, 1867.

We have no special change, or remarks, to make to regard to the markets of this city. There is evidently a gradual increase, from day to day, in the amount of business. The weather is favorable for out-door transactions. Flour continues active to the wants of retailers, both in lots and by the single barrel, as but few transactions in the Wheat trade. The receipts are more liberal, but they generally being either stored in the Elevator or Warehouses. In Oats and Corn there is but little movement. Groceries are in active request, and Butter and Eggs are firm.

The receipts since our last were as follows: Flour 1,204 bbls. Apples, 230 bbls. Corn, 835 sacks. Barley, 2,621 sacks. Oats, 750 sacks. Rye, 50 sacks. Potatoes, 37 sacks. Butter, 56 packages, and Bulk Meats, 1,000 lbs. Green. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

FLOUR—The demand is light and receipts are light. We quote Spring at $8 00@8 25 per bbl. Choice Spring at $8 50@8 75 per bbl. The quotations are nominal.

BUTTER—The demand is light and receipts are light. We quote choice roll at 35@38c per lb. Choice assorted and repacked are quoted at 30@32 per lb.

BEANS—We quote prime White at $2 75 @ bush.

CRANBERRIES—The first lot is but poorly supplied. Some of fine eastern cultivated, at $2 50 @ bbl, reported.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are quoted at 9@10c per lb. and Peaches 16@18c per lb.

POTATOES—Are coming rapidly declined. We quote fresh packed at 35c per dozen. Sales of packages in poor condition were made at 30c per dozen.

FLOUR—There has been no material change since our last. The receipts continue light, and we still keep the market rid of any surplus stock. Dealers only keep enough on hand to meet the requirements of the local demand. We have had considerable enquiry for small lots of extra family, showing a decrease in Legal Tenders of $3,000 000, but as the past week witnessed the confirmation of the $100 000,000 certificate loan, yielding the National Banks 5 per cent, interest on this part of its reserve, they increased their loans Friday and Saturday for the sake of getting the interest on the Greenbacks which till lately they have been hoarding."

—The following stocks were sold at the Commercial sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, last evening:

Bank of Pittsburgh	86½
Second National Bank	93
Allegheny Gas Co	32½
Pennsylvania Central R. R.	56½

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 19, 1867.

We have no special change, or remarks, to make to regard to the markets of this city. There is evidently a gradual increase, from day to day, in the amount of business. The weather is favorable for out-door transactions. Flour continues active to the wants of retailers, both in lots and by the single barrel, as but few transactions in the Wheat trade. The receipts are more liberal, but they generally being either stored in the Elevator or Warehouses. In Oats and Corn there is but little movement. Groceries are in active request, and Butter and Eggs are firm.

The receipts since our last were as follows: Flour 1,204 bbls. Apples, 230 bbls. Corn, 835 sacks. Barley, 2,621 sacks. Oats, 750 sacks. Rye, 50 sacks. Potatoes, 37 sacks. Butter, 56 packages, and Bulk Meats, 1,000 lbs. Green. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

FLOUR—The demand is light and receipts are light. We quote Spring at $8 00@8 25 per bbl. Choice Spring at $8 50@8 75 per bbl. The quotations are nominal.

BUTTER—The demand is light and receipts are light. We quote choice roll at 35@38c per lb. Choice assorted and repacked are quoted at 30@32 per lb.

BEANS—We quote prime White at $2 75 @ bush.

CRANBERRIES—The first lot is but poorly supplied. Some of fine eastern cultivated, at $2 50 @ bbl, reported.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are quoted at 9@10c per lb. and Peaches 16@18c per lb.

POTATOES—Are coming rapidly declined. We quote fresh packed at 35c per dozen. Sales of packages in poor condition were made at 30c per dozen.

FLOUR—There has been no material change since our last. The receipts continue light, and we still keep the market rid of any surplus stock. Dealers only keep enough on hand to meet the requirements of the local demand. We have had considerable enquiry for small lots of extra family, showing a decrease in Legal Tenders of $3,000 000, but as the past week witnessed the confirmation of the $100 000,000 certificate loan, yielding the National Banks 5 per cent, interest on this part of its reserve, they increased their loans Friday and Saturday for the sake of getting the interest on the Greenbacks which till lately they have been hoarding."

—The following stocks were sold at the Commercial sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, last evening:

Bank of Pittsburgh	86½
Second National Bank	93
Allegheny Gas Co	32½
Pennsylvania Central R. R.	56½

—The New York gold market continues comparatively devoid of speculative interest. Those who had operated for a higher premium, upon the prospect of political changes, find that there are causes counteracting those influences, and are disposed to become sellers. The abundance of money at London, and the financial centres of the continent makes it improbable, says the *Advertiser*, that there will be any demand for gold from this side, and the increase in the Bank of England's specie also favors this expect. The requirements for customs duties therefore appear likely to constitute, for some time to come, the principal element of demand. The amount paid for customs duties during last week, was $2,752,000, about one-half of which came out of the banks, the decrease in the specie for the week being $1,000,000,